

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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5.....24,720	21.....24,480
6.....24,450	22.....25,200
7.....24,600	23.....24,470
8.....25,130	24.....24,470
9.....24,420	25.....20,205
10.....24,710	26.....25,010
11.....24,450	27.....25,200
12.....24,450	28.....25,200
13.....24,430	29.....25,440
14.....24,470	30.....24,995
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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,
Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of November, A. D. 1899.

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.
(Seal.)

From the published accounts one notable figure seems to be missing from the fusion celebration. Helen Gougar ought to have had a place in the front row.

Ex-Governor Altgeld has spoken in South Dakota, Iowa and Ohio, as well as in Nebraska, and therefore does not want the credit of doing it all in each of these states.

The married man who stays down town until the small hours of the morning these November nights can spring a new excuse on his better half—watching the meteoric shower.

State Senator Mazet of New York may not know any more about Tammany methods than he did before election, but he has had a striking illustration of their results.

The French have no need to get into a war to provide excitement for the people. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies can be depended upon to furnish all of the trouble necessary.

In spite of the disaster at Ladysmith the British are shipping more American mules to South Africa. Why not also hire some one to go along with them who knows the nature of the animal?

Auditor Cornell does not appear to have been a conspicuous figure at the popocatecaltic jubilee any more than during the campaign. The entente cordiale will hardly be restored until the auditor signs those salary warrants.

With 75,000 postoffices in this country there are still many people who want one and are unable to secure it. If the number is not speedily increased some measures will have to be taken to cure the public of the postoffice habit.

The last of the volunteers who enlisted at the outbreak of the war with Spain are now back from the Philippines, the Tennesseans having arrived at San Francisco yesterday. The only slow thing about the moonshiners has been their home-coming.

Talk is on of a new Western Base Ball association to include Omaha and other transmississippi cities. For the benefit of the promoters the suggestion is made that they examine the history of recent base ball ventures in Omaha before sinking too much of their money.

It is to be feared that the dissolution of the tripartite agreement for the government of Samoa may deprive our Nebraska king-maker, Consul General Osborn of Blair, of some of the prerogatives he has been exercising and reducing him to the same plane as an ordinary consul general.

Railroad managers are not willing to admit the existence of a strike at any point on their lines for fear the fact may prejudice their patrons against the road. The trouble at Cheyenne is said to be only a slight cessation of work, pending the arrival of the master mechanic, who is expected to satisfy the demands of the boiler-makers.

General Ludlow made a truthful statement when he said that the Cubans needed educational facilities much more than they did new fortifications for the protection of the cities. Cuba is menaced far more from the turbulent character of its people, coupled with ignorance of the masses, than from any outside source.

Every time the American troops in Luzon go after the insurgents they put them to flight. Our arms have not met with a single serious disaster, whether opposed by Spanish forts and armies or by the native rebels against American authority. General Otis is now engaged in the closing-in process, and in all probability the beginning of the end has been reached.

THE PLAINT OF A SNOBBOCRAT.

John H. Webster has again projected himself into public print with a screech in which he endeavors to square himself for the part he played in the recent betrayal of the republican ticket by the faction that follows his pernicious leadership.

When a republican seeks to justify his political course through the columns of the opposition press he makes public confession of his collusion with the common enemy. There never was a time since the inception of The Omaha Bee when a republican, be he friend or enemy, could not get a fair hearing in its columns for the discussion of any public issue.

If we accept Mr. Webster's theory the recent disaster to the republican party is chargeable to the refusal of The Bee to join in the jingo and yellow journal crusade which preceded the annexation of Hawaii and helped to precipitate the war with Spain. Mr. Webster's bent of mind was exhibited at the close of that war when President McKinley was invited to the Omaha Peace Jubilee. Mr. Webster immortalized himself by introducing a resolution in the board of directors of the Transmississippi Exposition extending a special invitation to the prince of Wales to participate in the jubilee with President McKinley and his cabinet. At Mr. Webster's instance the lithographed invitations to the president and foreign diplomats read as follows:

"His excellency, William McKinley, president of the United States, has signified his intention to be present and his royal highness, the prince of Wales, has been invited."

The propriety of singling out the prince of Wales from among all the royalties of Europe or the potentates of other nations was so apparent that new cards of invitation, omitting Webster's snobbocratic salutation to the prince of Wales, had to be printed and the originals suppressed.

A man suffering with Anglomania to such an extent and so unfamiliar with international diplomatic usage is hardly a safe guide for plain-spoken republicans on international questions that present momentous problems which he is incapable of grasping. It is not the purpose to discuss jingo vagaries with Mr. Webster. Suffice it to say that every cardinal principle embodied in republican national platforms has found a vigorous exponent and unflinching advocate in The Bee. Not so with Mr. Webster. At the national convention of 1896 he exerted all his influence upon the Nebraska member of the platform committee to prevent the insertion of a gold plank into the national platform, and two years after McKinley's election sought to emasculate the sound money plank in the state platform by omitting the word "gold."

As to expansion and world power the party has yet to speak. The Bee opposed annexation of Hawaii years before Bryan was thought of as a presidential candidate. President McKinley himself was opposed to the Hawaiian annexation scheme when he came into office, and was persuaded to change his view a year later in order to placate the clamor of jingo statesmen. Up to the time the annexation resolution was passed republicans had as much right to differ as to the policy as did members of the cabinet.

A man more experienced in international affairs than Mr. Webster, whose name is John Hay, viewed the Philippine problem with grave anxiety and the president himself gave no intimation of permanent occupancy of the islands until his speech to the returning Pennsylvania volunteers at Pittsburg. Even in the declaration that "peace and order would be maintained under the stars and stripes" he clearly indicated that he looked to congress for the final solution of the Philippine question.

The Websterian diagnosis of republican maladies in Nebraska is that of a charlatan. Instead of tracing back the first causes to maladministration and corruption and subservience to corporate monopoly, which were as disastrous to the party in Kansas, South Dakota and other western states, Webster persists in telling us that populist ascendancy was due to the exposures made by The Bee of the misdeeds of republicans and its appeals to the party to live up to its platform pledges. By a parity of reasoning The Bee could be held responsible for the crash of 1893 and the financial disasters that have followed in the train of wild real estate speculation, stock watering and banking on the Cadet Taylor plan, against which it had time and again taken pains to warn the public.

CHINA INAPPROPRIATE.

A Washington dispatch states that the Chinese government is manifesting intense interest in what is going on between the United States and European powers. It is said to be apprehensive that in the event of this government being unable to obtain from the powers having territory in China the assurances asked regarding American interests in that empire the United States will take possession of a section of the Chinese coast and thus make itself a party with the European nations in the scheme for partitioning China.

That there is no ground for such an apprehension can be confidently asserted, though it is by no means an unnatural fear on the part of the Chinese government, whose experience during the last few years has caused it to distrust all governments having relations with China. There is, however, in the request presented to the European powers by this government not the remotest implication of a desire to acquire Chinese territory. Its sole purpose is to safeguard our treaty rights, which would really be in the interest of China. The insistence of the United States that its commercial rights and interests there shall be respected is more likely than otherwise to restrain the greed of European powers for Chinese territory and perhaps may lead them to modify or relinquish altogether the designs they are under-

stood to harbor. The attitude of this country is notice to the nations concerned that any aggressive policy on their part in China must be with the distinct understanding that no American interest there will suffer, that every right guaranteed by treaty with the Chinese government shall be respected. It means that the United States does not intend to stand idly by and see China divided up among European powers to the detriment or destruction of its own interests and rights in that empire.

This is an entirely proper and necessary position. Our government could not do less and fulfill its duty to its citizens. But it does not in the remotest degree imply any desire for the acquisition of Chinese territory. Doubtless the European powers would cordially welcome the United States as a land grabber in China, but there is no present danger of its assuming such a role. Possibly there are commercial interests here that would favor our becoming a party to the division of China, but the sentiment of the American people would be found overwhelmingly opposed to such a course and no administration or party would dare venture upon it. The European powers well know that this country has no sympathy with their schemes for dismembering the Chinese empire and under no conceivable circumstances could be induced to countenance or aid the carrying out of these schemes.

As to the assurances which our government has asked that American rights and interests in China will be respected, Russia and Germany have already indicated a willingness to accord them and it is probable that France will not decline to do so, though it is a matter of no great importance whether she does or not. With Great Britain, Russia and Germany maintaining the open door in China American trade will have an ample field there and need not seriously concern itself about the territory controlled by France. Meanwhile our government will undoubtedly give China such complete assurance of friendly intentions as will dispel all apprehensions of danger to its interests from the United States.

THE COAST DEFENSES.

Very good progress has been made during the last three or four years in the construction and equipment of coast defenses, but a great deal remains to be accomplished before this very important requirement for the national defense is complete. Captain Zalski, a retired officer of the United States army, points out that when the war with Spain was declared the situation as to both armament and fortifications was such that we were practically defenseless had we been attacked by any of the great naval powers. The movement of our army to Cuba was delayed because of the suspected movements of the Spanish fleet. It was necessary to keep directly detached a very considerable portion of our fleet to patrol the coast while other portions had to be retained at points from which they could be moved quickly to the rescue of our otherwise defenseless coast. Had our coasts been properly fortified, says Captain Zalski, the entire fleet would have been available for covering the crossing of our army to Cuba and Porto Rico. The advance could have been made long before the wet season had set in and our troops would have been spared much loss of life and sickness.

There were no serious consequences from our almost defenseless situation, but this fortunate fact, due to the weakness of the enemy, does not furnish a valid reason for continuing this situation, nor will it be prudent to delay the work of constructing coast defenses upon the theory that our present amicable relations with the rest of the world will always be maintained. If we could be assured of perpetual peace with all other nations it would be unwise to expend more money on defenses or in enlarging the navy, but there can be no such assurance. Indeed we shall find our best security against war with a foreign power in having ample defenses and in strengthening our naval power. Years ago Samuel J. Tilden, urging the creation of effective coast defenses, said: "The best guarantee against aggression, the best assurance that our diplomacy will be successful and pacific, and that our rights and honor will be respected by other nations, is to be in a situation to vindicate our reputation and interests. While we may even be deficient in our means of offense, we cannot afford to be defenseless. The notoriety of the fact that we have neglected the ordinary precautions of defense invites want of consideration in our diplomacy, injustice, arrogance and insult at the hands of foreign nations." This is as applicable now as when it was written fourteen years ago and really there are stronger reasons at present than there were at that time for being in a situation to vindicate our interests, which have become very much greater and more widespread than in Mr. Tilden's time.

The Fifty-sixth congress will undoubtedly give this matter the attention it merits and make ample provision for carrying out the plans of coast defense in pursuance of which the work has been progressing for several years. Captain Zalski says that in view of the appropriations which have been made it is not unfair to state that two-thirds of the fortifications are yet to be provided for, at an approximated cost of \$46,000,000, exclusive of armament. If annual appropriations are made at the rate of \$9,000,000, as recommended by the Endicott board, and the armament receives its due proportions, the defense might be completed in about ten years, that is, in 1909. Whether it is advisable or prudent to delay the completion so long is a question. Captain Zalski evidently thinks that it is not, but congress must be governed in the matter of appropriations for this purpose by the available resources. At all events the coast defense work must not be permitted to halt or be unnecessarily delayed. The

United States has taken its place among the world powers and it must be prepared to maintain that position. While other nations are increasing their defensive power this country cannot wisely or prudently neglect those things which are necessary to its security at home and to the protection of its rights and interests abroad.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

It is not expected that any material changes will be made in the tariff by the coming congress so far as rates are concerned, but there is one respect in which the law could be modified with advantage to the treasury. This is in changing ad valorem to specific duties as far as it is practicable to do so. The existing law is a great improvement over the preceding act in this respect, but it does not go far enough. There was left in it enough ad valorem duties to afford large opportunities for fraudulent appraisements and consequent loss to the government and there is no good reason why this should not be remedied.

At the commercial congress in Philadelphia recently Dr. Van Dorn of the Vienna Board of Trade delivered an address in which he emphatically advocated specific duties on the weight and measure of goods instead of on the value. He said that the ad valorem system would have certain theoretic merits if it should be possible to fix exact rules which would exclude false valuations, but this is impossible and as there can be no adequate guaranty against error and fraud it follows of necessity that the ad valorem system introduces a strong element of dishonesty and corruption in international trade. In the opinion of Dr. Van Dorn the maintenance and encouragement of principles of integrity and probity in international commerce can be reached approximately only by a scientific system of graduated specific duties, such as prevails in Germany and some other countries of Europe.

Referring to this matter the Philadelphia Record says: "The merchant or the producer who depends on foreign markets needs, above all, the safest possible basis of calculation. In sending his commodities abroad the tariff forms a weighty part of this calculation and he must be in a position to reckon upon it with certainty. When, therefore, the commercial world shall have become penetrated with the conviction that clearness and integrity in administering the customs bring the greatest advantage to all concerned, the formerly favored system of ad valorem duties will be completely abandoned for the specific method." Various estimates have been made of the loss to the government from ad valorem, the least of which place the amount at millions of dollars annually, besides which the system is productive of a great deal of litigation costly to all concerned. All experience condemns the system and the next congress will serve the interests of the government by substituting specific for ad valorem duties as far as practicable.

NO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

The project of a national university at Washington city, which enlisted the earnest support of a large number of prominent educators and others, will probably be abandoned as impracticable. A committee of members of the National Educational association, which recently had the matter under consideration, disapproved the proposition. In presenting its views the committee said that it has been and is one of the recognized functions of the federal government to encourage and aid but not to control the educational institutions of the country; that the government is not called upon to maintain at the capital a university in the ordinary sense of that term. In lieu of devise a plan by which the students who have taken a baccalaureate degree, or have had an equivalent training, may have full and systematic advantage of the opportunities for advanced instruction and research which are now or may be afforded by the government, such plan to include the co-operation with the Smithsonian institution of the universities willing to accept a share of the responsibility incident thereto. The committee stated that it is understood that the financial administration of this plan should be such that, whether or not governmental aid be given, there shall be no discouragement of private gifts or bequests; also that the scope of the plan should be indicated by the governmental collections and establishments which are now available, or as they may hereafter be increased and developed by the government for its own purposes. The idea was that a national university at Washington would have the great advantage of utilizing the collections which the government is making and such facilities for research as it can conveniently bestow on students. Under the plan suggested by the committee of the National Educational association any university disposed to do so could avail itself of these collections and facilities of the government and undoubtedly most of them would do so.

President Harper of the University of Chicago, in an address a few days ago, said in reference to the proposed national university that the utter hopelessness of establishing such an institution in Washington city which would not be controlled by politics was the real reason why the committee agreed to report adversely to the proposition and as to the plan suggested by the committee he stated that he regarded the co-operation which it contemplated as a most significant step in education, expressing the belief that the time will come when all the great universities of the world will be in cordial co-operation, so that their students may go freely from one to the other. There is no doubt that it would be found extremely difficult if not impossible to keep a national university at the seat of government free from the control of politics and this is a very vital objection to such a project. Obviously an educational institution which should be

more or less political in its character or subject in any degree to political influences, would thereby have its usefulness impaired. A political university sustained by the government would have a troubled and not a very protracted career.

Plausible as are the arguments in favor of a national university, for the incorporation of which bills were introduced in congress, it has not been conclusively shown that there is necessity for such an institution. However, it is to be expected that the more earnest of the advocates of a national university will continue to urge it and that they will find members of congress favorable to establishing it.

So successfully has the scheme for legal disfranchisement been worked in Louisiana, South Carolina and other southern states which have recently revised their constitutions that the democrats of Maryland are said to be thinking seriously of trying the same game upon the negroes in their state. The democrats have the legislature and will submit an amendment to the constitution establishing educational and property qualifications with the express object in view of taking the franchise away from the black voters. In the interval, however, the democrats will continue to profess friendship for the colored man in all the northern states.

The Iowa State Library association will push a project for the introduction of a traveling library into the Hawkeye state by asking the co-operation of the legislature next winter. The traveling library has been inaugurated successfully in a number of progressive states, bringing good reading matter to small communities which cannot afford to maintain public libraries of their own. The educational value of such libraries is generally admitted, the chief question being simply one of expense and administration. If the Iowa librarians pick the matter up the legislature will no doubt respond to their requests.

Goebel managers in Kentucky are making claims of fraud and say they will take the matter before the state election board. As the board is the creature of Goebel the statement indicates the source of the faith his managers have in his election. If the republicans are to be permitted to cast votes while the democratic board counts them the man who casts the votes has about as much chance of winning as the one who tells the first fish story in a crowd of anglers.

The people of the United States, irrespective of party, will be pleased to note the improvement in the condition of Vice President Hobart and join in hoping that he may be completely restored to health. The loss of the vice president would make possible perplexing complications should anything happen to disable the president for the performance of his duty, but outside of that the public is interested in the restoration of Mr. Hobart to his health.

Great Britain is enjoying the luxury of a scandal over the discovery of the fact that the contractors for army beef have been supplying spoiled meat instead of abiding by the terms of their agreement. The meat, moreover, was not from American packers, but from English and colonial canneries. Here is a theme for the yellow journals that rolled the embalmed beef morsel under their tongues a year ago.

There is gratification in the announcement that the compulsory education law is about to be rigidly enforced in Omaha. In Germany and other European states, as well as in some of the United States, parents of children of school age are subjected to penalties for failure to send their children to school and a uniform enforcement of the law has been productive of good results.

The approach of the final month of the year will remind city officials of the danger of overflows, for which the temperature is always great. Every department has had to keep expenses down during the past year owing to the insufficient funds at its disposal, but that affords no reason for trenching in advance upon the revenues expected from the next levy.

Suggestive but Faint.

Chicago News.
It is now faintly hinted that the European powers, instead of interfering on behalf of the Boers, may have to proffer intervention on behalf of Great Britain.

Art Within Reach of All.

Washington Star.
The new \$2 bills are said to be very artistic. It is to be hoped that some scheme may be devised to have them set long enough in the average citizen's possession to be admired.

Troubles of a Montana Editor.

Big Hole Breeze.
Tout, our Jackson correspondent, was about to write up a column or two about the shooting which occurred at the Ajax mine last week, when Martin Sorenson hired him to drive cattle to Dillon.

Ought to Make the Moblie Go.

Detroit Tribune.
The total capitalization of automobile companies in this country aggregates \$150,000,000 and the industry is still in its infancy. A judicious combination is now proposed, favors to be extended to the public in favor of watered stock.

Jersey Frying the Fat.

Globe-Democrat.
New Jersey balanced its books in October and finds that in the year just closed the state received \$758,000 for incorporation fees, or \$600,000 more than during 1898. The terms were cash in advance. No watered stock for New Jersey, thanks.

An American Characteristic.

Indianapolis Journal.
The lord mayor of Dublin expressed great admiration for the orderly manner in which American elections in great cities are conducted. So far he was right, but when he went further and gave the credit for this orderliness to the municipal and police authorities he was mistaken. American orderliness is not due to external causes, but to the common sense and self-respect of the American individual—a condition of things fostered by our distinctively American type of independence.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELECTION.

Buffalo Express (rep.): Republicans regret the loss of Maryland, but those democrats who follow the lead of Bryan have little more to rejoice over in the returns from that state than have the republicans. Indianapolis Journal (rep.): The result of the election in Ohio will tend to assure the renomination of Mr. McKinley next year, while that in Nebraska makes the nomination of Mr. Bryan certain. The presidential candidates in 1900 will doubtless be the same as in 1896, and Mr. Bryan will be beaten worse than he was before.

Milwaukee Sentinel (rep.): McKinley is made secure in his leadership by the demonstrated strength of his party in support of his administration. Bryan is made stronger with his party by the evidence of its weakness in support of the issue which was made prominent in the hope of supplanting him. Present indications are that the contest of 1896 will be continued in 1900 with the democracy preaching free silver, predicting national disaster, and praying for a miracle.

Minneapolis Times (ind.): If the republicans in Ohio had been very small and if the fusionists had been beaten in Nebraska the result might have justified the prediction that neither Bryan nor McKinley would be nominated next year. As it is, the nomination of both is as positively determined as any future event can be. The democratic defeat in Kentucky and the republican defeat in Maryland have no significance whatever. Each was caused by local fights.

Chicago Record (ind.): Manifestly, if the democrats are to win on the anti-imperialist issue they must do so by securing the electoral votes of eastern and central states that went for McKinley in 1896, and Bryan does not seem to be stronger in those states now than he was in that year. Despite his victory in Nebraska, Mr. Bryan may find himself confronted by a more potent party to prevent his renomination. However, there is absolutely no sign of such a movement in the party up to the present time.

Chicago Tribune (rep.): Ohio and Iowa, speaking for all the states of the middle west, have repudiated the issue on which Bryan made his canvases in 1896 and the one on which he hoped to make it in 1900. Those states are for the establishment of the gold standard and the suppression of the Philippine insurrection and the establishment of good government in the islands. Bryan has saved Nebraska and probably his nomination. But where can he find in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota or Kansas election returns a sweet assurance of his election?

Kansas City Star (ind.): The election in Iowa is an illustration of what the republican party can do when it keeps its politics clean and honest and does not permit personal squabbles to become more prominent than principles. Iowa republicans leaders are able, their methods are clean and they do not equivocate on issues nor adopt platforms merely for political effect. The campaign in Iowa was made chiefly on the issue of expansion and the result is one of especial significance. The republican majority is one of the greatest ever given in the state.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): Local pride and the activity of the canvasses which Bryan and his friends made have held Nebraska in the fusionist lines. But what are the fusionists going to do for an issue in that state, or, in fact, in any state, next year? Silverism is pretty dead already and will not be heard of to any great extent in 1900, while "anti-imperialism" will drop out also in the coming campaign. The issue of rebellion will be ancient history by the time the national conventions meet next year and "anti-imperialism" will vanish with it. The republican victory of 1900 promises to be bigger even than that of 1896.

Chicago Chronicle (dem.): There seems now to be no possible doubt as to who will be the opposing candidates next year for president. The campaign of 1896 will be reproduced, with the results to be determined by the votes. Yet the presidential campaign of 1900 is far away and a great many things may happen within the few coming months. The unexpected and improbable may appear. But all present calculations have already grown into shape. There is nothing in the result of the elections in the other states to change the indications presented by the result in Nebraska and in Ohio. Save that Maryland may now be counted in the democratic column the battlefield of 1900 will be substantially that of 1896; the standard-bearers will be the same, but the issues will be different.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

About 1,000 mules have started from New Orleans for South Africa. The Boers will if the British "don't watch out."

All true men and women, too, will respect Admiral Dewey's request to be let alone. Under present circumstances more than two is a crowd.

Cleopatra's needle in Central Park is wearing and withering away in that debilitating climate. The ancient relic must be housed to check the ravages of fogs and frosts.

The Boston Globe reveals one of the secrets of that shop in an article "How to Lie in Bed." The writer finds the task an easy one with an adequate staff of stenographers.

General Passenger Agent Daniels of the New York Central is going against the real thing now. He proposes to abolish tipping on sleeping and dining cars. The audacity of the man is amazing.

The grand master of the Loyal Orange lodge of Maine, just over from Canada, is inebriated. He declined to sanction Admiral Dewey's marriage to a Catholic woman. And Admiral Dewey "has gone and done it."

An English woman, a visitor, has grieved all Boston by irreverently asking a citizen, as she walked through the Common and saw the cherished gilded dome of the state house: "Beg pardon, sir, but what building is that with the brass top?"

One of the grave dangers confronting the government is the possibility of some of its agents precipitating American notions in the Sulu. Suppose some enterprising milliner should interview the sultan's collection of wives with a stock of modern headgear? An increase of pay or war would follow. It behooves the country to be slow.

A Chicago judge had the nerve to haul down the flag law and demolish a thriving industry. He held that the provision giving to informers one-half the fines imposed for violation was contrary to the constitution and invalid to good morals and public honesty. Since the ruling, spies and informers have lost their zeal for the flag.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

New York World: The tendency in human nature to rush to rash conclusions is illustrated by the action of the Mount Zion congregation which accepts its pastor's assertion of his inability to preach as evidence that he was insane, when it may be a proof of the highest wisdom.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: An eastern clergyman said a clever thing the other day in answer to the oft-repeated charge that ministers of the gospel are not noted for their business capacity. "Well," he said, "they seem to be able somehow to pay their debts with the salaries they get."

Boston Transcript: The indignation meeting in regard to the case of the southern colored preacher who was reported lynched has been indefinitely postponed. It would be unsafe for the colored preacher to report his own lynching to a southern congregation and then turn up smiling at the joke.

Chicago Chronicle: We are getting on; we are getting on. Here is Rev. Dr. Hatten of the Protestant Episcopal church declaring, amid the applause of an assembly of clergymen, that the bible is not inspired and that it is not in any way necessary to the church. If any objection now remains to the canonization of St. Rob Ingersoll the advocates diabol will kindly step forward and file a brief.

Springfield Republican: Some of the Methodist brethren are very much stirred up over the alleged wine drinking of President McKinley at the Chicago banquet which he recently attended. Chairman Dickey of the prohibition national committee says he went to the banquet room and saw the president drink four out of five kinds of wine offered. The subject came up at Monday's meeting of the Methodist ministers at Chicago. Several speakers, led by Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, declared that the president should be disciplined for violating the vows weighing upon all members of the Methodist church. Others opposed the dragging of "politics" and "personalities" into the meeting and no action was taken. It is best so. Let there be reason in all things.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Chicago Post: "So she ran away with him!" I think she did. From what I have seen of him I don't think she had gumption enough to run away with her.

Somerville Journal: Mr. Watson (brutally): "What makes you limp so?" Shoes too small?

Mrs. Watson (clim): No; feet too large.

Chicago News: Doctor—I'm afraid your wife isn't going to pull through. Husband—Oh, yes, she will. I told her I would had her successor picked out in case she didn't get well.

Detroit Free Press: "What is a rival, Uncle Alick?" "A rival? Why, he is a meddlesome man who falls in love with a girl just because he sees that some other man admires her."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Are you acquainted with Miss Holloway?" "Not exactly what you might call acquainted. My father was her mother's third husband."

Chicago Tribune: "Whenever she asks me to do anything," soliloquized Mr. Meeker pensively, "I always go and do it, like a fool."

"Yes," said Mrs. Meeker, who happened along in to overhear him. "Whenever I ask you to do anything you always go and do it like a fool."

Detroit Journal: The cruel words of her husband had all but crushed the fond mother. "I shan't wear curls any longer!" he had declared. "But now her desolate heart is being lighted by a ray of hope. 'Perhaps he'll let me cut his hair!'" she exclaims, radiant through her tears. "Ah, the worst has clearly not yet happened."

THE FALLEN CITY.

The city is decayed, the gilded towers. The domes uplifted in the ambient air; The slender pinnacles, the crimson flowers, Have vanished all, like to the visions fair In which the sleepers dream.

The waters flash no longer in the sun. The throngs that surged like waves